THE SCHOOL EMERGENCY.

SHALL THE GREATER NEW YORK SECURE A GREAT EDUCATORY

Wenkness and Victousness of the Machine and Cram System to Which We Have Clung Mo Leng-A Chance for Setter Things Now Under Modern Methods.

Everybody must recognize that the impending election of a Superintendent of Public Schools for this city by the Board of Education is a matter of grave importance, and particularly so since the incoming Superintendent must be charged in an unusual degree with putting into actual effect the spirit of the new School law and with carrying out the policy

which brought about its passage.
"My trustees won't let me go," says President Gilman of the John Hopkins University. But his supporters here say that he has not definitely decided to remain in Baltimore, and they believe that New York can get him.

John Jasper, who has held the place of Super-intendent of Schools in this city for seventeen years, is a candidate for reflection, and he is backed for the place by a strong faction in the Board of Education—a faction so strong, in fact, that, upon what was believed to be a test vote at the meeting of the Board last week, Mr. Jasper appeared to have twelve of the Commissioners with him to eight against him. Is John Jasper the best man for this place? That is the question which the members of the Board must consider and decide upon. If Mr. Jasper is not the best man for the place, and if President Gilman or some other trained educator who is fully in touch with the most modern ideas of training and schooling youth can be found to take the place, then the duty of the

Board is clear. THE SUN does not believe that Mr. Jasper is a desirable executive head for the School Department. It expressed its disapproval of Mr. Jasper and of the school methods which he represents and for which he stands, in a decided manner eight years ago. It has seen no reason to change its views. At that time, in May, 1888, Mr. Jasper was a candidate for reflection, just as he is now. He had been at the head of the school administration for nine years, and there had been growing up against him an opposition which finally found voice in the Board.

The school rolls of this city had upon them

then 150,000 names of children. Since that time this city has grown and expanded until to-day there are 310,000 children of school age within our limits, 260,000 names on the school rolls, and a quarter of a million children in daily attendance at the schools. Within a couple of years the Greater New York must be formed, and the scope of our School Board and its Superintendent will be again vastly broadened. The power for gc A or evil in the hands of the Superintendent will be enormous.

In the eight years which have passed since

that memorable election of Superintendent in 1888 there has been nothing in the history of the schools of this city to mitigate the criticism of Mr. Jasper and the system which he represents. There have been changes and reforms, but these have been only matters of detail, and in no sense fundamental. The attack upon Mr. Jasper in 1888 began to take shape as early as the beginning of that year. It was alleged that Mr. Jasper was incompetent, and that he had exhibited favoritism and indifference to duty.

When the motion was made in the Board of Education to proceed to the election of a Superintendent, Commissioner Henry L. Sprague proposed John G. McGary, then principal of Grammar School 83, for the place, This precipitated the fight that had been impending. Mr. Sprague said then: "Mr. Jasper has, perhaps, in an im-moderate degree, had special candidates for places in the school system. He has had favor-ites. It has been said that he lacked in broadnese, in expansion of ideas. If we are to believe, as the most eminent educators of Europe and

as the mest eminent educators of Europe and America believe, that the marking system is behind the age, Mr. Jasper is behind the age, and we can hold him responsible for not acting in this matter. He has fallen short on the question of manual training.

Then he charged that Mr. Jasper had concealed a case of alleged immorality on the part of a teacher in Grammar School 35 in West Thirteenth street. According to the story which was brought out in the talk which followed, Miss Grace Dodge, then a School Commissioner, had received an anonymous communication rehearsing these charges. Mr. Jasper was told of this, but headid nothing.

Commissioner Tamsen, now Sheriff, put in a piea for Jasper in Jasper shealf. According to this yaper, Jasper had heard of the accuation against the teacher three years before, when it was said that she went West with a poultry dealer in Washington Market, who did not live with his wife. Jasper had asked the teacher to explain and she had assured him that no wrong had been done. Mr. Walker, then President of the Board, had been consulted and he said no case could be made against the teacher to explain and she had assured him that no wrong had been done. Mr. Walker, then President of the Board, had been consulted and he said no case could be made against the teacher to explain and she had assured him that no wrong had been done. Mr. Walker, then President of the Board, had been consulted and he said no case could be made against the teacher. When he received the January communication he had made further inquiries and saidsfield himself that the teacher was acting in a proper manner. So he had refused to act further. When he received the January communication he had made further inquiries and a proper manner. So he had refused to act further. When he received the January communication of Commissioner Miles.

After two Sundays, on each of which Coney Island was crowded to overflowing, yesterday to the shore, and it recalled to work had been consulted and was crowded to overflowing, yesterda

Upon a motion of Commissioner Miles
Upon a motion of Commissioner Miles
O Brien, the election was then put off until the
charges against Mr. Jasper could be investigated, and a committee, consisting of Messra,
Webb, Purdy, Holt, Lummis, and Vermilye,
was appointed to investigate. Three of the
members were known as Jasper men. On June
6, 1888, the committee reported, and Commissioners Holt, Vermilye, Purdy, and Lummis
found for Mr. Jasper. Mr. Webb, on the other
hand said:

sioners Holt, Vermilye, Purdy, and Lummis found for Mr. Jasper. Mr. Webb, on the other hand, said:

"The City Superintendent had expressed his unqualified approval of the methods of conducting examinations and also the system of marking on such examinations, and the complainant 'Mr. Sprague', under the charges and specifications aiready alluded to, appended evidence to show that these systems are bad in their workings and greatly detrimental to the school system. The Chairman was strongly in favor of allowing the fullest latitude on this point. It is in the essence of the inquiry. Mr. Jasper recommends, approves, and upholds this system. He says it is the test he knows of. It is openly and strongly charged by members of this Board by the press and by those claiming to take an interest in school matters, that the system is bad, detrimental to the best interests of the schools, and is, in fact, the bane of our school system."

terests of the schools, and is, in fact, the bane of our school system."

After the report was received the Board went into secret session and reflected Mr. Jagper by a vote of 12 to 9.

Mrs. Mary Nash Agnew.one of the Commissioners, said afterward: "I am ashamed to have been a party to such proceedings."

The men who voted for Mr. Jasper then were: Crary, Wood, Tamsen, Trand, Lummis, Furdy, Vernilye, Simmons, Welch, Devoe, Seligman, and Hold.

Vermilye, Simmons, Welch, Devoe, Seligman, and Holt.

The others voted blank ballots. They were:
O'Brien, Cole, Sprague, Webb, Guggenheimer,
Schmitt, Agnew, Dodge, and Gallaway.
Combined with the more serious charges
made against Mr. Jasper at the time were some
charges which reflected upon his personal fairness toward certain teachers. These were not
sustained by the evidence, and it is but fair to
say that the opposition to Mr. Jasper is based
purely upon his public record.

Outside of and independently of the official
charges brought against Mr. Jasper in 1888
The Sux carried on an investigation of the
schools of this city, and these were some of the
schools of this city, and these were some of the
charges which it then formulated:

"The New York schools are not so good for
the pupil to-day as they were forty years ago,
"The New York schools are worse than those
of any other city in the United States, and the
educators of other cities laugh at our system.
It is a butt of riddende in all school journals, it
is riddled with criticisms at the annual conventions of teachers.

"The Board of Education has not discussed a
question of pure education in years.

"The Board of Education has not discussed a question of pure education in years.

"The present method in the hormal, grammar, and primary schools, is an artificial and not a natural system. Both teachers and pupils are subjected to a strain in keeping up with the rules for the government of schools that is fatal to sound education and perilous to physical and intellectual health. Bad, inhuman methods of craw teaching prevail approximately.

fatal to sound education and perilous to physical and intellectual health. Had, inhuman methods of cram teaching prevail everywhere, and when the children leave school their minds are confused by their forced efforts to master a multitude of studies, taught after a vicious method, their senses of perception and of reasoning are duiled, and their ability for petty duplicity and deception is increased.

"More than half of the thousands of children who have attended the schools have been chested out of their rights from year to year. They are cheated because, having been forced by poverty or other circumstances to have school life forever between 0 and 12 years of age, they have not received any education which will enable them thereafter by reading or study to educate themselves. What they have learned is but part of a whole system in which it is assumed that they will be able to continue studying for years mere, and no provision is made to teach them the three elementary studies—reading, writing, and arithmetic—with a view to at least fitting them for the humbler walks of life in case they cannot go beyond the primary school.

"The rules for study are inflexible, and force

taught indirectly the arts of deception, evasion, and selfahness.

"The youngest children, between 5 and 5 years old, are placed in the worst rooms.

"The lilegical, autherfield, catch-question examination and marking system throughout the schools, being made the basis of decisions and tremendously affecting both teacher and pupils, incite selfahness, cram work, and distasts for real study in the scholars, and rote work on the part of teachers, and force a disregard for the part of teachers of the children.

"The fixing of teachers' salaries on conditions over which the teachers have no control, such as the detention of children at home through sickness or bad weather, instead of on the quality of their work, is unjust to them and harmful."

Lest it may be urged that many of the faults

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Lest it may be urged that many of the faults which are here enumerated are matters for which the Board of Education is to blame and not the Superintendent, it may be said herethat Mr. Jasper stands for the system, is largely responsible for it, and in his public examination upon the accusations made against him in 1888 he avowed these facts himself. If, therefore, a new system is to be introduced, reforms inaugurated, the vory qualities of steadfastness, honesty, and independence which Mr. Jasper's admirers claim for him would of necessity unfit him to stand as the executive to carry them forward.

The men who were working for reform in

admirers claim for him would of necessity unit him to stand as the executive to carry them forward.

The men who were working for reform in 1888 said that Mr. Jasper was just what his friends claim for him, a very successful officer. He has done his work and done it well. But Commissioner Sprague said that Mr. Jasper was a creature of the system and not a hig enough educator to see that the system under which he has worked is artificial and harmful. The men who believe in the system, Mr. Sprague said, may do so honestly because they do not understand the difference between good and bad educational methods.

A writer in Science at that time said: "The position of Superintendent of Schools in New York city is one of great influence and power, and its incumbent ought to be one of the foremost educators of the country. He can mould or make more characters and more intelligences a hundred times over than the most powerful college President. His voice should be heard in educational gatherings, and his counsel should be sought all over the country. The present incumbent of this great post has held his position nineyears, and during all of that time the schools of New York city have been looked upon with contempt by all qualified students of public education."

Mr. Jasper never attends the conventions of teachers nor is he a writer on education. The head and front of the faction which supports the claims of Mr. Jasper in the School

Mr. Jasper never attends the conventions of teachers nor is has writer on education. The head and front of the faction which supports the claims of Mr. Jasper in the School Board is Mr. Charles Strauss. Mr. Strauss was asked to give his reasons for this by a Sun reporter one day last week. Mr. Strauss professes to be a practical educator himself, having been a school teacher and a writer upon school tonics.

porter one day last week. Mr. Strates professes to be a practical educator himself, having been a school teacher and a writer upon school topics.

"I deny," he said, "that the schools of this city are behind those of the other cities of the country, and I can prove what I say. I was sent by Mayor Grant to visit all the vaunted schools of this country, and I visited all the great cities and I came back satisfied that our schools were fully equal to any of them. Then Mayor Grant authorized me to visit the schools of the great cities of Europe, and I went and made the examination, and, although some changes were made at my recommendation upon my return, I was still well satisfied with the general system and character of our schools. What are the accusations made against Mr. Jasper? They say he is not broad enough: that he is not up to the times; but when they are asked for specifications not one of the Board can give a more definite answer. When the question of the Board but says: 'Oh' we couldn't get along without Jasper.' Mr. Jasper knows the schools of this city and the teachers better than any other man alive. He began as a teacher in 185d, when he graduated from the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, and in 1872 he became an assistant superintendent. In 1879 he was made Superintendent. He is absolutely honest and independent in his administration of the schools. He never allows any one to encroach upon his rights as Superintendent, and I could boint out two of the Commissioners who now oppose him as men whom he snubbed because they asked him to do things which he thought were improper. He has protected the schools from scandals by forcing immoral teachers to resign without public trials and in more than one case he has saved teachers to themselves and to the schools who were going wrong by timely warnings and advice." were going wrong by timely warnings and ad-

vice."

If all that Mr. Strauss says in Mr. Jasper's behalf be admitted, it will be seen that the defence of Mr. Jasper is based upon the assumption that our schools are good instead of bad and that the system is a proper one instead of vicious. Take one sample of the agreement

with that the system is a proper one instead of vicious. Take one sample of the agreement about the system. "One of the necessities," Mr. Strauss declared, "was to formulate a system which should apply alike to the school where the children come of mixed nationalities as to the one where all are American and city born. We have among our school children boys and girls who speak thirty-six different languages, and in one school down town the scholars represent twenty-nine different nations, each with its own tongue."

Island was crowded to overflowing, vesterday was a dull day on the shore, and it recalled to many of the restaurant men and side-show artists the fact that last season, which started out with a month of almost torid weather, showed a balance on the wrong side of the ledger when the time came to close. Two weeks ago there were 65,000 visitors, nearly twice as many on the following Sunday, but yesterday there were not more than 25,000 ersons in the whole settlement at any time during the afternoon, and they began to go home before dark in order to escape the cold night wind. The streets, except for about an hour in the middle of the afternoon looked deserted. The five-cent fare trolley cars

descried. The five-cent fare troiley cars were not unbearably crowded, and in the rail-road trains it was possible to secure a seat at aimost any time.

The meagre attendance had a depressing effect on the side show barkers, and some of the shows closed early in the day. There were several new merry-go-rounds and side shows, chutes and sildes, and at some places a brave show of life was made.

People who walked down Surf avenue had an opportunity to see the inside workings of a Raines hotel. A saloon keeper who destred to transform his place into a hotel began work on the alterations some days ago. His place was small and he found it difficult to meet the ten-room clause in the law. However, he made the best of the space at his disposal, and divided the second story of bis building into the requisite number of rooms. The plan worked beautifully until the carpenters reported that the division of the floor into rooms didn't leave space enough to work in. The owner cut the knot by ordering that the front of the house be forn off and the work be done from the outside. His advice was followed, and the carpenters are now putting the finishing touches on the two front rooms from step-ladders.

One of the restaurant men has decided to

ladders.
One of the restaurant men has decided to make a fight against the Raines law. Yesterday a large blackboard, bearing this legend in white letters, appeared in front of his place: white letters, appeared in fro.it of his piace:
This hotel will be without license until the Raines
bill is repealed or myself is broken Any citteen
supporting a law that take away his freedom is
not worthy the Sunshine of our Lord.
Ww. Wolfnam.

ROGERS HAS A NEW SCHEME. He Would Start a Rural Home for Aged

and Indigent Cable Car Men. John Rogers, who was the side partner of Mortimer O'Connell when the Phoenix Association of Surface Railroad Employees, of which O'Connell was the supposed President, was officially killed at the Central Labor Union, is out with a new scheme. Rogers has a small store in West Fifty-third street where he sells oliskin suits to surface ratiroad men. The Phoenix Association was killed by James B. Archibald, ex-keeper of Ludlow street jall. He challenged O'Connell and Rogers to prove that their Phoenix was not a mythical bird, or to show that O'Connell and Rogers were not the entire association. They failed to give the

proof and their alleged Phonix was declared

to have no existence.

The present plan of Rogers is to start an alis but part of a whole system in which it is assumed that they will be able to continue studying for years more, and no provision is made to teach them the three elementary attidies—reading, writing, apid arithmetic—with a view to at least fitting them for the humbler walks of life in case they cannot go beyond the primary school.

"The rules for study are inflexible, and force every child, no matter what its nationality, to go through the same course and in the same way.

"The loard does not furnish an adequate number of teachers to the primary schools.

"The board treats children in the primary schools.

"The board treats children in the primary schools worse than children are treated in a county poorhouse in that they are packed into rooms too small, are dealed the privileges of free recess, are brutally repressed, and warped in their bodily and mental growth, and are leged protective and benevolent organization

RELIGION AND THE WHEEL BROOKLYN GOSPEL WAGON DIDN'T

HALT THE CYCLING THRONG. The Latest Effort to Reclaim These Who Wheel on Sunday—An Army on Bicycles Passed Within Beach of the Exhorter's Voice, But They Scorched to Coney,

The spiritual welwars of those who ride bicycles on Sunday Instead of going to church is becoming a most important factor in church polity, and many are the plans devised to capture and hold this numerous body of wheelmen. There are the churches that have put up bloycle racks in the sheds formerly used to shelter the horses of the congregation. There are the pas-ters who preach "Go to church first and ride afterward."

There is the enthusiastic divine in Jersey who takes his flock with him on the road and in-structs them as they ride. But efforts to win a wheelman from his wheel are isolated, and as the sunny days of summer advance, bringing with them enticing visions of grassy neeks and babbling brooks, smooth reads and invigorating preezes, with now and then a whiff of the ocean's salty air and all the other things that a whirl in the country is supposed to offer, the attendance in churches becomes slimmer, and those who have the welfare of souls at heart are spurred on to increased efforts to save the wheelman.

In Brooklyn a novel effort is being made to administer religion to wheelmen and wheel-women. For a long time the church folks puz-

sled over the problem and then they thought they had found a solution. "Let us use the Gospel wagon and preach to them from the wayside." they said, so without more ado arrangements were made for a service. The first took place on vesterday afternoon.

he didn't address himself particularly to them, as had been advertised, but devoted his efforts to those near him.

While he was exhorting, a trolley car bound for Coney Island came whizzing along, and some drunken youths began to jeer at him. He waited until they had finished, then he said to

waited until they had finished, then he said to the crowd.

"Those fellows think they're smart, but you know birds of a feather flock together, and there they go down to the bland."

"That's where we're going, old man," shouted some one in the crowd.

"Well, it is a good place, to stay away from," said the missionary, and he went on with his address. Before he had finished it the crowd hegan to dwindle, and when the next hymn was sung there was not more than a score about the wagon, and only one wheelman.

The service lasted three-quarters of an hour, and then the melodeon was packed up, the few who had stopped to listen scattered to look at the droves of cyclists on the path.

AT THE BICYCLE CHURCH.

The Paster Encouraged by the Attendance of Cyclists,

Brighton Chapel, the Coney Island Congregational place of worship, is gradually losing the name by which it has been known since its foundation, and to-day, if a stranger at the shore resort wishes to be directed to it, he will save time by asking for the "Bicycle Church." The 'cfforts of its pastor, the Rev. W. F. Silleck, to make his church popular among the wheelmen, and to induce them to include attendance at service in the programme of their Sunday outlings, have borne that much fruit even if up to the present time the number of bicyclists who accept his invitation to "turn to the right at the five-mile stone" is not large enough to be missed from the cycle path. Mr Silleck is pleased with the success that he has had thus far in his experiment, and he in tends to keep up his efforts during the sum

Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, when the morning and although the fruits were not so plentiful as



GOSPEL WAGON AT THE CYCLE PATH.

was one of those pheeton anairs, with a rest, the driver and two other seats running length-wise.

In it were a man, a boy, and two women, and it was drawn by an eminently staid and respectable bay horse, which seemed to regard the gay scene with unqualified disapproval. Indeed, when a tandem, mounted by a loudly dressed young woman and a goff-stockinged young man, whirred by under his very nose, the horse showed signs of being quite willing to give up the new branch of reform work.

The wagon stopped alongside of the cycle path, and out of it jumped a fair-haired, fair-moustached man, Charles H Semken, the missionary, who went over to interview a gray-coated policeman near by.

"We want to hold services from that wagon over there," he said to the policeman.

"Here is one," replied the missionary pulling out a paper.

The policeman looked at it and then said:

"This ain't no good. It only applies to the city."

"But isn't this a part of the city?" asked the

tested the missionary.

"Will you wait here and I'll ask the Sergeant about it." said the policeman, and he went away.

There was a wait of ten or fifteen minutes. In the meantime the wagon had been surrounded by a growd of small beys who make hay while the sun shines by selling chewing gum on Sundays to gum-chewing cyclists.

"Say, cully," said one to another, "wat's dis game on here?"

"Wi," returned the other scornfully, "dey's goin' it preach. Dey's a new kind o' Salvation Army, dey is."

"Will dey pass roun' de hat?"

"Will dey pass roun' de hat?"

"Nit. Dey're not playin' dat graft."

A part of the big crowd of spectators drifted over toward the wagon, and a wheelman or two halted from curtosity. But, on the whole, it attracted little attention.

Pretty soon the missionary received permission to hold services down the streets bit, where the expected crowd would not interfere with the cyclists. The horse was blanketed and preparations were begun for the service. First a movable platform was pulled out from under the body of the wagon and fixed in the rear.

Then a huge oblong box was brought out. This was a delight to the small boys that had gathered about. A couple of fastenings were loosened, a couple of lids turned back, and there was a little melodesn all ready for business.

Expressions of wonder and admiration were evoked by the instrument, and when it was put in front of the driver's seat and one of the women began to play it, the youngsiers admiration had no bounds. A geopel wagon is an uncommon sight on theway to Coney Island.

When the service began quite a crowd had gathered about the wagon, There were the youngsiers, who already were beginning to scoff; there were a couple of newspaper artists, whose efforts con-learably distracted the attention of the andlence; there were a lot of men who from their talk knew more about bicycles than any one else, but were not riders themselves and were willing to leave the bicycle for something more about bicycles than any one of the missionary indunted the s

away. It was there Christ came and saved my sight And now I am mappy all the day, all the day.

was sung, more of them came, and the real work began. The missionary becan his address to the erring. Perhaps because there were the wheel men around save two or three on the outskirts

the promoters of the enterprise had hoped for. service at the Bicycle Church began, there

the promoters of the enterprise had hoped for, yet they are not discoraged.

Unless one never leaves the fashionable part of a town there are few dwellers of a city who do not know the disself dwellers of a city who do not know the disself dwellers of a city who do not know the disself dwellers of a city who do not know the disself dwellers of a city who do not know the disself dwellers of a city who do not know the disself dwellers of a city who do not know the disself dwellers of a city who do not know the disself dwellers of the congregation, which numbered in all capacity distinct the congregation, which numbered in all out fitty. As the service progressed bley-clists continued to arrive, and before it was an extended and the distinct of them were wheeling costumes. Most of them were wheeling costumes. Most of them were wheeling costumes. Most of the more distinct the congression of the service is suite. It was one of the singler dosed carts by which the Brooklyn City Mission and the value of the congression of the service is a city who had be assily carried by the hand.

It was one of the singler dosed carts by which the Brooklyn City Mission and the value of the congression of the service is often when the wason deew up just outside the gates of Prospect Park, where the Boulevard and the cycle path hegalia.

A better spot for evangelical werk among the congression of the service the committee delivered the blevelist, to a man, a box, and two women, and all probably the congression of the service the committee delivered the blevelist, to a man, a box, and two women, and it was drawn by an eminently staid and respect which has been surrounded that the city will be welcomed, and the wason of the service will be careful for the city will be congressed to the congression stood, as it did diring the livrocation of the service will be careful for the city will be congressed to the congression stood, as it did diring the livrocation of the service will be careful to the problem of the congression stood, as it did

MAY GIVE THEIR BIKES AS BAIL Cyclists Arrested for Scorehing Can Thus

Fecape Being Locked Up. Several flower peddlers were arraigned before Magistrate Simms in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, and in disposing of their cases Magistrate Simms took occasion to talk about a recent law in regard to arrests made for violating any of the city ordinances. The new law is known as chapter 556 of the Laws of 1896. It was introduced by Senator Page as an act to amend section 554 of the Code of Criminal Pro-

It was introduced by Senator Page as an act to amend section 554 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The new act gives a person arrested for violating a city ordinance the right to deposit personal bail or personal property at the police station in lieu of a bondsman, provided a conviction for the offence renders the defendant liable to a fine only. The personal bail must be given to the Capiain or Sergeant on duty. The amount of the bail must be equal in value to double the largest fine that can be imposed. In the case of personal property being given as surety, the person giving it shall take an oath that he is the owner of the property and is authorized to make such deposit. Money or personal property and is authorized to make such deposit. Money or personal property and is authorized to make such deposit. Money or personal property as given will, when portable, he carried to court when the owner of it is arraigned, and on the conditions of the undertaking being satisfied, the property shall be returned to its owner.

The new act is particularly interesting to bi-cycle riders who may be arrested for according or for not having their lumps lit at night. Heretofore the persons arrested for these offences have been locked up in the station houses until they could get a bondeman. When the arrests were made late at night if was often difficult for the prisoners to get ball, and, consequently, they have had to remain in a cell all night. As especially and riding without lights are both violations of ordinances, the bicyclist may leave his wheel at the station house as ball, and can thus escape heing locked up for the night.

Persons arrested for first draving can also give their horses and vehicles to insure their appearance in the police court. Even push-cert men oan leave their earts as security, providing that such security is worth double the amount of the highest fine that can be imposed.

Alongo Mora, a teacher, of 27 Greenwich street, while crossing the Prospect Park plaza in Brooklyn on his nicycle on Saturday night in Brooklyn on his intyrise on Saturday night was run down by a team of horses. Ho was thrown headlong on the pavement and received a severe cut on his head and several bruises on his arms and body. He must have thought he was mainly responsible for the accident himself, for although his wheel was demolished he declined to make any complaint against John Smith, the roung neare driver of the team. Buy of the Leaders.

Ten Chances to One YOU HAVE TRIED THE READY-TO-WEAR SHOPS, AND FEEL DISSATISFIED.

WELL, SUPPOSE YOU'RE RIGHT. ISN'T IT WORTH THE WHILE TO CHANCE IT ONCE MORE AND FIND THAT YOUR READY-TO-WEAR MONEY WOULD PUR CHASE GOOD CUSTOM GARMENTS?

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CONGRESS MAY ADJOURN ON JUNES. The Money Bills All Passed or in Confer ence Except the General Deficiency.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-The Senate Com mittee on Appropriations is surprised at the headway it has been able to make in the matter of pushing its bills through the Senate. Of the fifteen great annual budgets all have now passed the Senate except the General De ficiency bill, and Mr. Hale, in charge of that measure, has given notice that he will call it up to-morrow. It is unusual for this bill to be reported so far in advance of the generally accepted date of adjournment, it being catch-all for appropriations and deficiencies that cannot be got in until the last minute Owing to the rapidity with which this bill has been acted upon, it may become necessary be-fore adjournment to pass a small urgent de-ficiency measure, covering items that the Treasury may jet call to the attention of Con-

ficiency measure, covering items that the Treasury may ret call to the attention of Congress.

Six of the great appropriation bills are now laws—one (the Agricultural) without the President's approval. The Indian bill has been agreed to with the exception of four items, the most important of which is that relating to appropriations for sectarian schools. The final report on the Legislative bill was agreed to in the House yesterday, but the Senate has not acted upon it. There has been no conference on the Post Office bill up to this time. When that occurs there will undoubtedly be a struggle between the two Houses on the question of the subsidies authorized in the Senate. The Naval bill has been agreed to with the exception of the Senate reduction in the number of battle ships, the provisions as to the price to be paid for armor plate, and the prohibition of the employment by Government contractors of naval officers on leave. It is thought that the agreement will finally result in three new battle ships as a compromise between the four authorized by the House and the two authorized by the Senate. Another partial report on the Sundry Civil bill was agreed to vesterday, and one more conference will doubtless get this large budget out of the way. The District of Columbia and Fortifications bills are in conference. The River and Harbor bill awaits the President's action.

The leaders of the House expect that Congress will reach a final adjournment for the session two weeks from to-morrow, which will be June S. That was the statement made this evening by Representative Daizell of Pennsylvania, a member of the Committee on Rules.

BON'T JOIN THE A. F. OF L.

WON'T JOIN THE A. F. OF L. Turbulent Scene at the C. L. U. Over

Compers's Proposal. The Central Labor Union, after an uproarus twenty minutes yesterday afternoon, decided that it would have nothing to do with the American Federation of Labor. A letter received from Sam Gompers a week ago asking the C. L. U. to join the Federation had been made a special order of besiness for yesterday. Delegate Harris, a Federationist, moved that tills request be referred to a vote of the unions with instructions tosend their votes in within

four weeks. "I my that it be laid on the bie. Mout

"Same here," said another delegate. Delegate McNuity, who represents Col. Waring's street cleaners, declared that the C. L. U. could not take action on such a matter.

U. could not take action on such a matter.

"It can," shouted a number of voices.

The Chairman, Henry White of the United
Garment Workers, tried to keep order, but
the meeting got away from him at times. He
declared that a motion to lay on the table was
not debatable, whereupon nearly, every one
tried to speak at the same time.

"The C. L. U. is the supreme body," said
Delegate O'Leary of the Franklin_Association.

"Rats!" Stuff!" "Wotcher givin us?

"It's so," said O'Leary, "and if we grant this
request we'll have Sam Gomeers and P. J. Meguire running things here."

"Sit down, O'Leary," shouted a voice.

"You're talking too much."

At this point several persons were making
speeches. When they had tired of talking the
letter from Gompers was tabled, and the
Knights of Laber present applauded.

MRS. LOWINGER HANGS HERSELF Her Body Found by Her Little Daughter

The screams of a child alarmed the tenants of the house at 56 East Fourth street about 9:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, rushng to the third floor, whence the sounds came. they found 14-year-old Rosa Lowinger in hysterics from fright and grief. No exhibanation from her was necessary to account for herf fright, for hanging by a bit of clothesline from the transom was the body of her mother. When the girl could talk, she said that her father had gone out about noon. Soon after-

father had gone out about noon. Soen afterward her mother sent her to a friend's on an errand, saying that she and her two yungo boys would go out for a walk. It was learned afterward that Mrs. Lowinger had taken the lays to a relative. The girl, on her return, found her mother dead.

Mrs. Lowinger, whose name was Kate, was about 3d years old. She and her husband were Hungarians. They were very poor, and Lowinger, the neighbors said, on account of his sickness, had been unable to work for months. Mrs. Lowinger, in a letter which she left for her husband, said that she was tired of the struggle for existence, and asked him to take good care of the children, who, she thought, would be better off without her.

MRS. SCHAEFFER'S HARDSHIPS. Found Dead in Her Apartments with White Powder on Her Lips,

Mrs. Sarah Schaeffer was found dead yesterday morning in her apartments at 98 Van Buren street, Newark, and it was evident that she had taken poison, as some white powder was found upon her lips. She was 40 years old and had no children. Her husband is in jail for drunkenness. Two weeks ago he was arrested in the Third precinct for being drunk, and Justice Eggers discharged him because Mrs. Schaeffer pleaded for him and he promised to reform. A few days later, while the same Judge was presiding in the Third Criminal Court in the opposite end of the city, he found Schaeffer again before him for being drunk. Then he sent him to tail.

Two days later some neighbors said that Mrs.
Schauffer had gone mad, and she was taken to
schauffer had gone mad, and she was taken to Two days later some neighbors said that Mrs. schaeffer had gone mad, and she was taken to court and held for examination. When she was first aeraigned she was asked if she knew that she was insane, and she answered:

"Vest insane from starvation."
This made an impression upon the police, and they investigated her circumstances. They reported that she was not needy. Police Surgeon J. II. tlark examined her, and she was discharged upon his opinion that she was sane.

President Robert F. Gillen of the Giller rinting Company in Fourteenth street is laid up at his home, at 63 Herkeley place, Brooklyn, up at his home, at 63 herkeley place, Brooklyh, with painful injuries received in a troiley accident on Saturday. He attempted to ump on an onen car in Fifth avenue and Herkeley bines, within slight of his home, but it was going so fast-that he could not retain his held on the strap and he foll to the street on his back. His injuries include a sprained ankle and wrist and severe contusions on the body. He says the car must have been going at a fifteen-mile gait.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HIS PARISH IS INVADED.

BEF, PATHER ROGERT OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH PROVOKED. The Bath Beach Church of the Holy Spirit

to He Taken Bown from Its Stilts and Moved Into Bensonhurst, Where Father Bogert's Church of the Advent Is, The territory comprehended in what used to be the villages of Bath Beach and Bensonhurst is divided into two Episcopal parishes. The Rev. Father Henry H. Bogert is the rector of the Church of the Advent at Bensonhurst, and the Rev. John W. Kramer of the Church of the Holy Spirit at Bath Beach.
The Church of the Holy Spirit has been in

Bath Beach long enough to acquire valuable property and also to get in debt. The Church of the Advent has no property, but it has no debts. The parish was incorporated last August and Father Bogert is the first regular rector. Father Bogert's church was once used as a store. Father Bogert's salary is \$1,000 a year, out of which he pays house rent and supports a wife and four children.

The Rev. Mr. Kramer's salary is also \$1,000, three or four months of which is in arrears. That fact, together with the fact that there is a mortgage of \$3,000 upon the church property, with six months' interest still unpaid, has been the primary cause of trouble existing between

the two parishes.

The holder of the mertgage on the Church of the Holy Spirit, when he couldn't get his inter-est, threatened to foreclose the mortgage. The church property, the most valuable portion of which is the land, is estimated to be worth from

\$12,000 to \$15,000.
At this juncture James D. Lynch, who is described as owning one-half of Bensonburst and holding a mortgage on the other half, made a proposition to the Church of the Holy Spirit. He offered to exchange a lot, he owned at the corner of Twentieth and Henson avenues. valued at about \$3,000, for the lot upon which the Church of the Holy Spirit stands, agreeing in addition to relieve the parish of the mortgage, pay the back interest, and give the church \$1,500 in cash. The vestry of the church lecided to accept the proposition, provided they could get the approval of the Standing Com mittee of the diocese.

This Standing Committee consists of four rec-

ors and four laymen, among whom are the Rev. Dr. T. Stafford Drowne, recter of the Episcopal Church at Fiatbush; the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn; Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice Augustus Van Wyck, and Alexander E. Orr of Brooklyn. The Standing Committee not only gave permission to the vestry of the church to accept the offer but advised it.

Accordingly, the trade was concluded, and this week the Church of the Holy Spirit, free

Accordingly, the trade was concluded, and this week the Church of the Holy Spirit, free from debt, will be moved from its present site at Eighteenth avenue and Eighty-sixth street. Bath Beach, to the Lynch lot, which is in Bunsonhurst. It will not be a particularly difficult job to move the church. It is a wooden structure, its foundation support being stile.

When the Standing Committee had given its consent to the exchange of lots lishop Little-john's secretary notified the Rev. Father Bogert of the action of the committee. When Father Bogert heard of the action he said that the committee's action was outrageous, and that it was a bold attempt to weaken his parish.

A protest was drawn up by the parishioners and sent to the Standing Committee. Iesides this Father Bogert sent a personal protest to Bishop Littlejohn.

The committee refused to reconsider its action, and Bishop Littlejohn said that although he was away when the Standing Committee acted upon the matter, he did not feel, owing to the amount of money involved, that he could render the decision inoperative. Father Bogert, in the current number of his parish paper, the Catholie Signal, after referring to the application made for a change of site, says:

"They petitioned the lishop and Standing Committee that, as they were over six months in arrears in their rector's salary; that as the interest of \$180 on their mortgage was 'way past due; that as a majority of their members lived in Bensonhurst, there being some forty families in this majority; that, as by a magnanimous offer, they would be able to cancel all their indebtedness; therefore, that they be allowed to exchange their present valuable property in Bath Beach for a miserable and unsaiable lot in Bensonhurst; and the owner of the Bensonhurst property to take up their indebtedness, cancel it, and give them \$1,500 in cash to move their church edifice and repair it, all to boot.

"We were astonished, it is needless to say, at the sorry confession of misspent time and miserable failure. We were gri render the decision imperative. Father Borner the Catholic Signal, after referring to the Spirit and the History and Standing Committee that, as they were over six months in arrears in their rector's salary; that as the interest of \$180 on their mortgage was 'way past due; that as a majority of their members lived in Hensonhurst, there being some forty families in this majority; that, as by a magnanimous offer, they would be able to cancel all their indebtedness; therefore, that they be allowed to exchange their present vainable property in Bath Hench for a miserable and unsatable lot in Hensonhurst, and the owner decisions, and the sorry confession of misspent time and miserable failure. We were astonished, it is needless to say, at the sorry confession of misspent time and miserable failure. We were relieved at the false statements contained in the petition. Forty families in Bensonhurst members of their congregation! Would to God there were even half that number! They state—lith; they would not a miserable failure. We were grieved at the false statements contained in the petition. Forty families in Bensonhurst members of their congregation! Would to God there were even half that number! They state—lith; they would not a majority of the facts recorded above, and plainly set before the Standing Committee and the Bishop, the Standing Committee have decided to adhere to their former decision to allow a parlsh of some ten years' standing to leave their field of labor, where foily and misrule have brought them to disaster and bankruptey, and place their church in another parlsh not only without our concent, but in the face of our viscories protest.

We be lieve this is a direct blow aimed at a Catholic parlsh in the interest of a Broad one. Nowithstanding, we will continue to celebrate tracking the teaching nor wording of that holy book whether others, more favored, do so or not

brought them to disaster and bankruptey, and place their church in another parish not only without our consent, but in the face of our vigorous protest.

"We believe this is a direct blow aimed at a Catholic parish in the interest of a Broad one. Notwithstanding, we will continue to celebrate the holy sacrifice, preach the Catholic faith, practise Catholic customs, hold fast, in fact, to the spirit and letter of the Book of Common Prayer, neither changing the teaching nor wording of that holy book, whether others, more favored, do so or not."

When it was learned that the Church of the Holy Spirit was coming to Bensonhurst, whether the parishloners of the Church of the Advent liked it or not, two things happened. The Rev. Father Bogert, having received a call to Ellicottville, N. Y., about forty miles south of Buffalo, accepted it and sent in his resignation to the vestry of the Church of the Advent, to take effect June 5. Then the Church of the Advent, to take effect June 5. Then the Church of the Advent, as far away from the new site of the Church of the Holy Spirit as possible, and adopted plans for a new church edifice.

The Rev. Father Bogert and the Hev. Mr. Kramer represent two factions in the Episcopal Church. The former adheres to the Catholic or high church faction. That is why he prefers to call himself father. The latter represents the broad or low durch faction.

Father Bogert believes all that is contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and clings steadfastly to all the canons of the Episcopal faith, Vesterday was the first anniversary of his ordination as an Episcopal minister. In speaking about the moving of the Hath Beach church, Father Bogert took occasion to give some of the reasons for the faith that is in him. He said:

"This trouble is in no sense a row between Mr. Kramer and myself or between the people of the two parishes. Nevertheless, I believe in a strict interpretation of the Book of Common Prayer, because I believe every word of it is true. Those who do not so believe are Broad Churc

CHINESE GAMBLERS RAIDED. All But Four Escaped The Gambling De-

A friendly Chinaman told Acting Captain Young of the Elizabeth street station a few days ago that one of his countrymen had opened a gambling den in the cellar at Doyers street. The Chinaman also furnished the Captain with duplicate keys of the doors of the place. With a smead of his men, Captain Young set out to raid the gambling den yesterday afternoon.

When they reached the cellar they found it empty, but there was a trap door in the floor While the police were trying their keys in this door shouts and other noises were heard below. It sown became evident that the trap low. It seem became evident that the trap door was belted on the other side, and leaving some of his men on guard, Captain Young ted the way to the rear yard in the to recture four Chimamen as they ran up the rear evidentials. They were as wef as if they and just been lished from the river.

Eventually the justice got much the guarding room, which proved to be in the subscripe. There were probably thely men in the place when the colles dest arrived, but all but he course greated, the prisoners saturabled to the dark toto a need of water, and thus given and a table as well as the chief, during and a table as well as the comprised a fair-table outfit.

Two Brooklyn Women Die Suddenly. Mrs. Sarsh Pringle, 50 years old, and Mrs. Mary Paulsen, 65, of Brooklyo, were found dead yesterday morning at their homes, 1:1 Forty-third street and 289 Fegicenth **rest, re-



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UNCONSCIOUS ELEVEN DATS.

Mrs. Rosenfeld Patts to Recognize Friends and Eats Nothing.

Since May 13 the wife of Monroe H. Rosenfeld, a well-known composer, has been lying in an almost complete stupor at her nome in the apartment house, 154 Jay street, Brooklyn. Already the case has begun to excite much interest in the medical fraternity, and Dr. John C. Shaw, a specialist in nerve diseases; Dr. John Griffin, the former

Health Commissioner: Dr. Henry Noss, and Dr. Dixon, all of whom have been in attendance,

regard it as one of the most puzzling in their experience, and for the present refuse to hazard an explanation.

Mrs. Rosenfeld has hysterical tendencies, and shortly after she came to this country with her husband, after their marriage in England, about five years ago, she had an alarming experience one night on the banks of the Gowanus Canal

A policeman found her wandering near one of the bridges in an apparently dazed condition, and it was not until her husband reached the station, whither they took her, that she seemed to understand her surroundings. The first supposition that she had been drinking or had taken some drug was fully disproved.

Two years later she came near being run over by a cable car while in a like condition. Her present state is believed to have been the result of her excessive agitation over housecleaning operations which she began a couple of months ago.

She is described as a model of neatness and in-

dustry, and when not attending to her house-hold duties, has been generally occupied in painting, sewing, or making fancy neckties for her husband. A speck of dust on the carpet or furniture will send her almost into hysterics. She is in gen-

emi of a gentle disposition, but by actual count twenty-one servants were either discharged or quit of their own volition within sixty days. She would make an estimate of a new servant

n a few minutes, and the ordinary verdict was You can't work for me." On the morning of May 13, when she complete-

Both Drs. Shaw and Noss believe that Mrs. Rosenfold will probably return to full consciousness as quickly as she succumbed, and her husband confidently shares their belief. Dr. Noss said last night:

"There is no doubt that the case is one of

"There is no doubt that the case is one or severe hysteria. Four days ago the patient returned almost to a normal condition for nearly two hours and then relapsed. This afterneon the pulse was #0 and the temperature 90 4-5, the latter an unusual symptom in cases of catalepsy. I think she tried to day to make an effort to return to consciousness but she did not succeed."

The doctors are expecting a change to-day. BILLIARDS.

Ives Defeats Schaefer Easily and Wins Second Money at Chicago.

CRICAGO, May 24 .- In the last game of the eighteen-inch balk-line handicap billiard tous-nament last night, between Frank C. Yes and Jacob Schnefer, Ives won by such over-whelming majority that no room is left for doubt as to his superiority as a wielder of the cue. It was the second time of the week that Ives defeated the "Wizard," and the smallness of Jake's score would indicate that his right hand has lost much of its cunning. Indeed, he made a showing against the "Young Napoleon" made a showing against the "Young Napoleon" far less creditable than the work of Garnier ig Friday night's game. Second money in the tourney, \$4000, will go to Ives, he having loss two and won two games. Garnier, with one defeat and three victories, won first money, \$1,000, and Schaefer gets \$400, he having won only one game and lost three.

There were no phenomenal runs and no large averages made in last night's game, which required thirty innings to play. In only two innings did Schaefer show anything of his old-time form; he could not get his stroke. The final score was: Ives, 500; Schaefer, 287. High runs. Ives, 63; Schaefer, 31. Averages—Ives, 10 20-30; Schaefer, 31.

BURGLAR O'CONNOR MAY DIE. He Was Shot by a Policeman Who Caught

Him Preparing to Rob a liouse. William O'Conner, the burglar who was shot in the neck by a policeman in Fordham on May D, has contracted pneumonts, and is in a serious condition in the prison ward of hellevue Hospital. O'Conner was taken, after being shot, to Fordham Hospital, and removed to helicene, when nelicred to be convalenced on May 13. He was shot while running away after Bring at the policemen who caught him and a pal, who escaped, preparing to rob a house.

Is nocked Bown by Scorebing Cyclists. Ninth street, Jersey City, which is paved with asphalt, is a favorite resort for bicyclists, and especially for according. At 7 P. M. vesterday, while John Wallace, b years old, of 214 Ninth street, vac-ros-ing at West Hemilton place, he of tree, was rossing at West Brailition place, he was struck by a wheel ridden by John Kearney of 177 strave street and knocked down. Archibeld sold of 714 Flest street, another wheels much may just behind hearter, and trade over the boy's presentate boys, forth wheelmen at the dot in assertant the extent of the boy's bijeron. Then then him to his locue and worse that a research, the boy is very severely included in the control of the co

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